Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A validation protocol for determining authenticity of a printer consumable, said protocol including the steps of:

providing a printer containing a trusted <u>first</u> authentication chip and a printer consumable containing an untrusted a second authentication chip;

generating a secret random number and calculating a signature for the <u>secret</u> random number using a signature function, in the <u>trusted-first</u> chip, the <u>trusted-first</u> chip having a random function to produce random numbers from a seed, and the function advances after each successful validation, so that the next random number is produced from a new seed;

encrypting the <u>secret</u> random number and the signature by a symmetric encryption function using a first key, in the <u>trusted first</u> chip;

passing the encrypted <u>secret</u> random number and signature from the <u>trusted-first</u> chip to the <u>untrusted-second</u> chip;

decrypting the encrypted <u>secret</u> random number and signature with a symmetric decryption function using the first key, in the <u>untrusted-second</u> chip;

calculating a signature for the decrypted <u>secret</u> random number using the signature function, in the <u>untrusted</u> second chip;

comparing the signature calculated in the untrusted second chip with the signature decrypted, in the untrusted second chip;

in the event that the two signatures match, in the <u>untrusted-second</u> chip, encrypting the decrypted <u>secret</u> random number by the symmetric encryption function using a second key and returning the encrypted <u>secret</u> random number to the <u>trusted-first</u> chip;

calling a test function in the <u>trusted-first</u> chip, the test function being called by the <u>trusted-first</u> chip first receiving, a plural and random number of times, a first number, then receiving the encrypted <u>secret</u> random number from the <u>untrusted-second</u> chip, <u>the plural and random number of times being determined based on a clock signal</u>, the test function including:

encrypting the <u>secret</u> random number by the symmetric encryption function using the second key, in the <u>trusted first</u> chip, to produce a second number;

comparing, up to said plural and random number of times, the second number with the first number, in the <u>trusted first</u> chip, the first number being selected such that the comparison should never return a match in the <u>trusted first</u> chip,

in the event that the current comparison with the first number returns a match, considering the <u>trusted first</u> chip to be invalid and terminating the protocol;

in the event that all of the comparisons with the first number return a mismatch, comparing the second number with the encrypted <u>secret</u> random number from the <u>untrusted second</u> chip, in the <u>trusted first</u> chip;

in the event that the comparison with the encrypted <u>secret</u> random number from the <u>untrusted second</u> chip returns a match, considering the <u>untrusted second</u> chip to be valid and authorizing use of the printer consumable; and

in the event that the comparison with the encrypted <u>secret</u> random number from the <u>untrusted second</u> chip returns a mismatch, considering the <u>untrusted second</u> chip to be invalid and denying use of the printer consumable.

- 2. (Currently Amended) The protocol according to claim 1, where the first and second keys are held in both the <u>trusted first</u> and <u>untrusted second</u> authentication chips, and are kept secret.
- 3. (Cancelled)
- 4. (Currently Amended) The protocol according to claim 1, where the symmetric decrypt function is held only in the untrusted second chip.
- 5. (Currently Amended) The protocol according to claim 1, where the signature function generates digital signatures of 160 bits.
- 6. (Cancelled)
- 7. (Currently Amended) The protocol according to claim 6, where the time taken to return an indication the <u>second</u> chip is invalid is the same for all bad inputs, and the time taken to return the <u>secret</u> random number encrypted with the second key is the same for all good inputs.

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- 8. (Currently Amended) The protocol according to claim 1, where a test function is held only in the <u>trusted first</u> chip to advance the <u>second</u> random number if the <u>untrusted second</u> chip is valid; otherwise it returns an indication the <u>second</u> chip is invalid.
- 9. (Currently Amended) The protocol according to claim 8, where the time taken to return an indication the <u>second</u> chip is invalid is the same for all bad inputs, and the time taken to return an indication the <u>second</u> chip is valid is the same for all good inputs.
- 10. (Original) The protocol according to claim 1, where it is used to determine the physical presence of a valid authentication chip.
- 11. (Currently Amended) A validation system for performing the method according to claim 1, where the system includes a printer containing a trusted-first authentication chip and a printer consumable containing an untrusted a second authentication chip; where the trusted-first authentication chip includes a random number generator, a symmetric encryption function and two keys for the function, a signature function and a test function; and the untrusted second authentication chip includes a symmetric encryption and decryption function and two keys for these functions, a signature function, and a prove function to decrypt a <u>secret</u> random number and signature encrypted using the first key by the trusted first authentication chip, and to calculate another signature from the decrypted secret random number, for comparison with the decrypted signature, and in the event that the comparison is successful to encrypt the secret random number with the second key and send the encrypted secret random number back; the test function in the trusted-first chip then operates to generate an encrypted version of the secret random number using the second key and to compare the encrypted secret random number with the received version to validate the untrusted second chip, where the trusted-first authentication chip contains a random function to produce random numbers from a seed, and the function advances after each successful validation, so that the next random number will be produced from a new seed.
- 12. (Currently Amended) A validation system according to claim 11, where the remainder of the system is software, hardware or a combination of both, but the trusted first chip is a physical authentication chip.

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13. (Original) A validation system according to claim 11, where both chips have the same internal structure.

14. (Original) A validation system according to claim 11, where the first and second keys are kept secret.

15. (Cancelled)

16. (Original) A validation system according to claim 11, where the signature function generates digital signatures of 160 bits.

- 17. (Currently Amended) A validation system according to claim 11, where the prove function returns an indication the <u>second</u> chip is invalid for all bad inputs and the time taken to do this is the same for all bad inputs, and the time taken to return the <u>secret</u> random number encrypted with the second key is the same for all good inputs.
- 18. (Currently Amended) A validation system according to claim 11, where the test function advances the <u>secret</u> random number if the <u>untrusted second</u> chip is validated.
- 19. (Currently Amended) A validation system according to claim 11, where the time taken for the test function to return an indication the <u>second</u> chip not validated is the same for all bad inputs, and the time taken to return an indication that the <u>second</u> chip is validated is the same for all good inputs.
- 20. (Original) A validation system according to claim 11, where it is used to determine the physical presence of a valid authentication chip.